

The Washington Herald
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY
1222 New York Avenue. Telephone MAIN 3300.
CLINTON T. BRAINARD, President and Editor.
FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES:
THE S. C. BECKWITH SPECIAL AGENCY.
New York Office.....Tribune Bldg.
Chicago Office.....Tribune Bldg.
St. Louis Office.....Third Nat. Bank Bldg.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. REPRESENTATIVE:
C. K. ABBOT.....Guarantee Trust Bldg.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER:
Daily and Sunday.....45 cents per month
Daily and Sunday.....\$5.40 per year
Daily, without Sunday.....\$4.00 per month
Daily, without Sunday.....\$48.00 per year
SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:
Daily and Sunday.....45 cents per month
Daily and Sunday.....\$5.40 per year
Daily, without Sunday.....\$4.00 per month
Daily, without Sunday.....\$48.00 per year
Entered at the postoffice at Washington, D. C., as
second-class mail matter.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1915.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.
By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem written daily
for The Washington Herald.

IMMUNE.
By woes beset I still shall be
Of Care and all her vassals free.
Because however great their din
I never let them get within.
And troubles cannot well abide
If only they are left outside.
(Copyright, 1915.)

Wall Street seems to be framing up to ask the public to believe that Germany is hiding against the allies for the purchase of the Bethlehem Steel plant.

So far Harry Thaw has escaped from the movies, but as a first pager he makes every one else an also ran. Next week another attempt will be made to clear him.

The late Jules Verne became responsible for a lot of trouble when he invented the submarine. It requires no great stretch of the imagination to put upon him the blame for Mr. Bryan's resignation.

"The Straits can't be forced," declares Enver Pasha, the Sultan's war minister. Thus it becomes a simple question of difference of opinion between the Pasha—who is on the ground—and Winston Churchill—who is safe in England.

In an election for five members of the Illinois Supreme Court, the Republicans elected four. We shall expect to hear the Democrats explain that the result was influenced by strictly local issues while the Republicans insist that the party has won a great triumph that foreshadows what will happen in 1916. The mystery is how they will back up their assertions, but perhaps they won't attempt it.

Those who have represented Col. Roosevelt as eager for war have done him an injustice. Neglect of an opportunity is what troubles him. According to the Rev. Dr. E. Ellsworth Shumaker, pastor of the Shawmut Congregational Church, of Boston, the Colonel does not approve of war, but he thinks we have missed a fine opportunity. Note the difference?

Were present-day Teutonic diplomacy what it was in Bismarckian days, the German imperial government would not be in the plight in which it now finds itself. Herr von Jagow's practical concession of every point made by President Wilson in the pending discussion may not detract from German military efficiency, but it certainly puts the foolscap on the German state department.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has ruled that an employee of the civil service may enlist in the United States naval reserve because the law does not permit any one to draw two salaries from the government. It would seem that the law relating to the naval reserve should be amended to enable employees of the civil service to serve in the naval reserve without additional compensation. Surely no law should be permitted to stand that puts a handicap on patriotism.

Not content with being the self-constituted spokesman of his Teutonic brethren in America—some of whom have taken the trouble to repudiate his efforts in their behalf—Herman Ridder has recently assumed the responsibility of warning this country that in the event of open rupture with Germany the Irish in America would prove to be troublesome. Now that Dr. Dernburg is no longer in working order, it is up to us to cherish the delectable intransigent of the Staats-Zeitung most tenderly.

"This war will last two or three years more," predicts Henry M. Pindell, of Peoria, Ill., who resigned the ambassadorship to Russia not long after he was appointed by President Wilson, and who has just returned from Europe. "I believe that peace now would be premature. They have got to settle this quarrel so that there will be a permanent peace, and the time for that has not yet come. It is best, for the future, to let them fight it out." It may not be best either for present or future to "let them fight it out," but as nothing can be done to stop them, there is no alternative.

Since Col. William E. Harvey is not at all eager to be appointed brigadier general commanding the District of Columbia National Guard, without a brigade to command, the way is open to a compromise between the two factions—if it is true there are two factions in the guard—by the appointment of a retired officer of the regular army to the position, which is to become doubly important because of the War Department plans to make the District militia a model for the rest of the country. There is no sound reason why a veteran of the Spanish war should be chosen and there is no indication that there is any general demand among members of the guard that such a selection be made. With the material and facilities which would be at his command a regular army officer of experience and executive ability would find little difficulty in bringing the District militia up to a standard that would fully meet the expectations of the War Department.

The Break in the Cabinet.

The Secretary of State has resigned from President Wilson's Cabinet because no other course was open to him; hence it cannot now be said, as it might if he had retired two months ago, that he has done his greatest service to his country. For once a break in a Cabinet occurs and the world is told why on the instant, in clear cut English. It is because the President of the United States, with the approval of every member of his Cabinet but one, has determined to uphold the nation's honor with the whole force at his command, while that one—the one who has sat at the head of the council table—has adopted as his own separate policy that of peace at any price. The fact stands out clearly that Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan realized that there was but one remedy for the situation and it little matters who took the initiative. There is a suggestion in Mr. Bryan's letter of resignation, however, of a reluctance to quit, and it appears to breathe the faintest hope that the President would yield that Mr. Bryan might remain. Loftily proclaiming that he is unable to join in the transmission of the note to Germany, he tenders his resignation "to take effect when the note is sent, unless you prefer an earlier hour." And the very prompt acceptance by the President might be regarded as encouraging the impression that he would prefer an earlier hour. These are details, however, which, while interesting are now unimportant.

As for the effect of Mr. Bryan's resignation, let any misgivings as to the impression it will create in Berlin be thrust aside. By no process of reasoning can the Berlin government find comfort in the event. The President and nine members of his Cabinet stand firmly for a policy that demands that the rights of the nation shall be respected by the world, and that its honor shall be kept unsullied. The tenth member stands isolated for apology and conciliation and takes leave of the administration as the people applaud. For by this time Germany must know that the American people are giving their President their whole hearted support and are prepared to make any sacrifice that may be demanded of them to the end that American tradition shall not be tarnished but shall shine with a new luster. That is the message that will go to Germany and it is susceptible of no misinterpretation.

It is not inconceivable that many thoughtful persons will find today another question which they will regard as of greater importance than the effect of Mr. Bryan's resignation in Germany. And this question is what its effect will be on the campaign of President Wilson for reelection. Will Mr. Bryan seek to wrest the nomination from him? He writes in his letter of resignation: "It falls to your lot to speak officially for the nation; I consider it to be none the less my duty to endeavor as a private citizen to promote the end which you have in view by means which you do not feel at liberty to use."

Quite likely this refers merely to a course of Chautauque lectures on the blessings of peace at any price. Even Mr. Bryan must realize that a campaign for nomination or election to any public office with that even as a minor issue would be to invite ridicule. But, out of the Cabinet and a private citizen again with the national convention a year off, will the perpetual candidate be able to bridle his ambition for once, or will he go about his old, hopeless quest on some newly invented issue, creating dissension in the ranks of his party? To what extent he might succeed in this direction would depend almost wholly upon the outcome of the crisis in our foreign relations. With success achieved by the wise statesmanship and firm foreign policy of President Wilson, Democrats would be deaf to any words of Mr. Bryan. The reverse is a picture the country is not called upon to contemplate no matter what might be its influence upon the fortunes of the former Secretary of State. Nevertheless, Bryan at large is a factor for the Democracy to reckon with. His resignation is an incident of little consequence as related to our differences with Germany.

Momentous Events of Today.

Soldiers who fought in great battles were afterwards able to speak only of their own narrow experience, not having any but the vaguest conception of the magnitude of the event in which they humbly participated. Business men and men distinguished for great financial achievement had only the dimmest conception of the magnitude and character of the business changes which began in the latter part of President McKinley's first administration. Soldiers and financiers who are in the thick of great events cannot tell the story and cannot write the history at least until years have elapsed. The thought is commonly expressed by the statement that the perspective is too near.

Something of that kind is in progress in the United States at this time. Not even the great financiers fully realize the magnitude of the events now in progress in the United States. Some see dimly but not very far into the future. All realize that new influences, new inspirations, new conditions which are to be of momentous importance to the United States are now prevailing everywhere.

It is almost with bated breath that those who are handling the stupendous currents which are bringing funds into the United States speak of this movement. This caution in speaking is not wholly due to motives of prudence, nor is it an expression exclusively of the secrecy with which great financial undertakings are conducted. It is also due to the fact that the enormous and marvelously swift currents bearing funds that are flowing this way tend almost to stagger the imagination. There is some realization that whatever world changes may come after the war in Europe is ended the United States is likely to be less embarrassed by the penalties which follow war than any other nation. There is also some understanding of the economic principle which lies at the bottom of the distribution of the stupendous funds throughout the United States. Ultimately they must stimulate going industries and also quicken many which in the recent business stagnation have become almost moribund.

There is also good understanding of the fact that we stand today too near these momentous impulses, fully to appreciate them. And yet underlying this somewhat vague feeling there is consciousness that the United States is now entering upon an era in which we are likely to become chief among the powers of the world, both material and moral, and one of the best of the evidences that our material growth is to be in sympathy with moral advance which will be of beneficial influence throughout the world is the predominant feeling in the United States that this country is neither for or against Germany, nor for or against Eng-

land and her allies, but is for humanity and that all the people are living in the hope that humanity will triumph in the end throughout the world.

Land Booming.

By JOHN D. BARRY.
AFTER spending a week in San Diego recently I began to be curious. Life here was exceedingly pleasant. The climate was all it had been said to be. Every one had the air of being prosperous. No one accosted me for money in the streets till the fifth day, and he, too, was well dressed. Was there no real poverty here?

I asked the question of a lady who had lived in San Diego for many years. She gave it careful attention. "There isn't much squalid poverty," she said, "the kind that shows itself in the large cities. But there is a good deal of what is to me one of the most terrible kinds of poverty, the kind that hides itself and puts on a very respectable appearance. There are many people here that are half-starving in one room and cooking what they eat over a gas lamp. Most of them have come out here from the Middle West or the East, and they've been lured out by the attractive advertisements. They think that as soon as they get here they're going to have an easy time. Then they find out that there's competition in this part of the world as well as where they came from."

It is, of course, creditable that people should love the place they live in and that they should wish to see it prosper. Even so, their interest is largely or wholly selfish there may be credit. For the success of one member of the community may contribute to the prosperity of the community as a whole, provided, of course, it adds, not fictitious, but real values. But overbooming is a distinct mischief, both to the place, the people there and the people who make great sacrifices to get there. Each year brings its new tragedies to San Diego and to other parts of California as well. For the whole State has been overboomed. One result is the severity of the problem of the unemployed. Those who have been at a disadvantage elsewhere have failed to realize that they can be easily successful here. When they arrive, greatly to their surprise they meet similar hard conditions or even harder. And their new hardships are complicated by the sense of isolation.

On the other hand, of course, there is the supreme consolation of climate. If I had to live in extreme heat I should much prefer to live in warm and glowing Southern California or in equable San Francisco than in the Middle West or the East, with their fearful winters. On the other hand, it seems curious that the poor don't migrate in great bodies to this part of the world; but, for the poor, migrating is serious business, involving the necessity of expenditure. The best most of them can do is to stay put. Besides, the truth is that, in communities that boom, the extremely poor are not wanted. They would have some difficulty in breaking in. The desirable citizens are those that have money to spend for the purchase of real estate and for the raising of land values by their presence and by their other purchases.

Like the rest of the country, San Diego has been hit by the hard times of the past few months. And long before the war here were pretty bad. Now the real estate people are on the alert. They feel that the expropriation means their harvest time and they have adopted a policy of making the most of their chances by encouraging quick sales and by bunching their sales whenever they can create the effect of a boom. On the surface it seems curious that the observer not to feel that there is a lack of foresight. Already, several times, San Diego has been overboomed. After quick rises in prices for real estate there have been great depressions. Fortunes have been made and fortunes have been lost. Not in this way is healthy growth encouraged. The best building is always done on solid foundations.

What San Diego needs most of all is a large population in the outlying districts, a population that it will depend on and that will depend on it. The land is there, rich land, too, vast stretches, fairly calling to the disinherited of the world to come and settle. But when the disinherited act on their hunches, what do they find? Helping hands? By no means. If they are without money they soon learn that they are expensive and therefore undesirable citizens. Many of them do become undesirable or far less desirable than they might have been if provided with a fair chance to use their intelligence and their intelligence on the land under conditions that gave them encouragement.

It seems to me that there is a splendid opportunity in Southern California for those millionaire-philanthropists who really care to help their brotherman without running the risk of doing harm either to the brotherman or to themselves. They need not be afraid of the land that might be sold for small holdings and paid for on easy terms. Like the best kind of philanthropy, like all philanthropy, this enterprise ought to be profitable to every one concerned. But it is just the kind of enterprise that the real estate men of San Diego don't seem to be interested in.

And the situation is reproduced under different conditions in many parts of this country. Just now an immense amount of booming is going on, to the last degree unscientific. If inhabitants are so valuable, why treat them as if they were merely geese to be plucked? There surely is a better way in utilizing them to the full extent of their worth, which does not lie alone in the amount of their money. What a chance those wide stretches of territory offer for colonization schemes where the vast numbers of people now struggling on the edge of want and disaster, meeting the extremes of cold and heat, might be encouraged, not theoretically, but practically encouraged, to work together here to form communities. Perhaps some millionaire will come along and take an interest in booming humanity with the help of the land, which is humanity's inheritance, placing the emphasis on the rise, not in land values, but in human values. Wouldn't he, after all, get nearer to the truth of the matter?

Let Them Alone.

Of course Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, Harvard's physical culture expert, is right when he says that women (some growth) should be trained for military duty just like men, but if the question were submitted to a referendum, whether of men or women or both, the decision would be overwhelmingly in favor of not disturbing the present status of the gentler sex as mothers, sisters, cousins, wives and sweethearts.—New York Sun.

Better Times in New York.

There is nothing psychological about Nathan Straus' announcement that conditions of unemployment have so far improved that he finds it unnecessary to continue the recent meals at his pasteurized-milk depots. Since December 28, last, 1,135,732 of these meals had been furnished. At some depots they were stopped in April. Their complete discontinuance is added to the rapidly increasing and substantial signs of greatly bettering times.—New York World.

OUR COUNTRY—
OUR PRESIDENT
A History of the American People
WOODROW WILSON
THE THRIFTY NEW ENGLANDERS.
Published by a special arrangement with the President through
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IN every colony the chief point of conflict between governor and assembly, whether in the proprietary or in the crown colonies, the sell ways been connected with the subject of salaries.

Again and again governors had been instructed to insist upon an adequate salary, charged permanently upon some regular source of public revenue; but again and again, as often as made, their demands had been refused.

There had long been signs that ministers of the King and the proprietors at home were tired of the contest, and meant, for the mere sake of peace, to let the colonial assemblies alone to rule, as Parliament ruled, by keeping control of the money spent upon their own governments.

There was, too, more and more money in the colonies as the years went by. New England, where, except in the rich valley of Connecticut, the soil was not so fertile as the rest of the colonies in the variety of her industries.

Though parliamentary statutes forbade the making of woolen goods or hats or steel for export, the colonists were free to make anything they might need for use or sale within a single colony or in their homes, and the thirty New England farmers and villagers made most of their own furniture, tools, and household utensils, while their women or village weavers wove the linen and woolen stuffs of which their clothes were made.

They lived upon their own resources as no other colonists did. And their trade kept 600 vessels busy plying to and fro to England and foreign ports.

Almost every sea-coast hamlet was a port and maintained its little fleet. A thousand vessels, big and little, went every year to the fisheries, or up and down the coast carrying the trade between colony and colony.

A great many of these vessels the colonists had built themselves, out of the splendid timber which stood almost everywhere at hand in their forests, and every one knew who knew anything at all about New England that her seamen were as daring, shrewd, and hardy as those bred in past generations in the Devonshire ports of old England.

Their boats, flocked by the hundreds every year to the misty, perilous banks of Newfoundland, where the cod were to be caught. They beat up and down the long sea. In search of the whale all the way from Hudson's Bay and Davis' Straits to the coasts of Africa and Brazil, far in the South.

Neither the perseverance of Holland, nor the activity of France, nor the dexterity and firm sagacity of English enterprise, exclaimed Burke, "ever carried this most perilous mode of hardy industry to the extent to which it has been pushed by this recent people—a people who are still, as it were, but in the gristle, and not yet hardened into the bone of manhood."

Massachusetts had been known, while peace held and men breathed freely, between Queen Anne's and King George's wars, to complete 150 ships in a single year, every town upon the coast and even little villages far within the rivers launching vessels from busy shipyards.

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Doings of Society

The Italian Ambassador and Countess Colonna will leave for Pich Pich Hall, Beverly Farms, Mass., where the embassy will be established for the summer.

Maj. Gen. George Barnett, commandant of the Marine Corps, and Mrs. Barnett entertained at tea yesterday afternoon in the charming garden of the commandant's house at the Marine barracks in honor of Rear Admiral Benson, newly appointed chief of operations of the navy, and Mrs. Benson. The Marine Band played throughout the afternoon for dancing, for which a platform was erected, and tea was served from small tables scattered under the trees and from a large marquee of brilliant colors.

Receiving with Gen. and Mrs. Barnett were Mrs. Josephus Daniels, Mrs. Edward W. Eberle, Mrs. Charles McCawley, Mrs. Charles A. Doyen, Mrs. William F. Brown, and Mrs. Benjamin Reeves Russell. A number of young girls and some of the younger officers of the corps assisted in doing the honors.

Interstate Commerce Commissioner Edgar C. Clark and Mrs. Clark and Miss Helen Clark have taken possession of the residence place which they have leased at Alta Vista on the Rockville road.

The marriage of Miss Clarine Hunter, daughter of Mrs. Robert J. Hunter, and Mr. Francis Alton Connolly took place yesterday morning at 11 o'clock at the residence of the bride's mother in Connecticut street, where the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. C. Ernest Smith in the presence of about forty guests. The house was elaborately decorated with spring flowers and palms, and the bay window of the drawing room, where the ceremony was performed, contained an improvised altar, formed from a trellis covered with white orchids, lilacs and vines. An orchestra, in a balcony over the stairway, which was screened with pink and white curtains, rendered the wedding music and played during the breakfast which followed.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her mother, wore a simple gown of white tulle. The bodice was made of duchess lace with a jacket of tulle, and she wore a small crown of white roses. The groom wore a tuxedo and a white bow tie.

The bride and groom were accompanied by the bride's mother, Mrs. Robert J. Hunter, and the groom's mother, Mrs. Francis Alton Connolly. The wedding party included the bride's father, Mr. Robert J. Hunter, and the groom's father, Mr. Francis Alton Connolly.

The wedding reception was held at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Robert J. Hunter, in Connecticut street. The reception was attended by a large number of guests, including the bride's and groom's families and friends.

The marriage of Miss Annie Catharine Allwine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Franklin Allwine, and Mr. Charles Everett Lancaster, will take place at the Eastern Presbyterian Church, Wednesday evening, June 16, at eight o'clock.

Miss Katherine Hitchcock has gone to Warsaw, Va., for the marriage there today of Miss Anne Seymour Jones and Lieut. Roland Hopkins.

Mrs. Charles L. Pillsbury is the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. J. Bintliff, of Minneapolis, Minn., until after the marriage of Miss Pillsbury and Mr. Burch entertained at tea yesterday afternoon in Mrs. Pillsbury's honor.

Pay Director and Mrs. John N. Speel will leave Washington about July 1 for Rockport, Mass., where they will spend the summer.

The marriage of Miss Annie Margaret Hastings, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thaddeus H. Hastings, and Dr. Dennis John Murphy, will take place this evening, at 8 o'clock at Emmanuel P. E. Church, 1011 Wisconsin street, N. W.

An interesting event of last evening was the Jefferson Davis Memorial exercises, held under the auspices of the District division of the Daughters of the Confederacy. The exercises were held at the Jefferson Davis Memorial Home in Vermont avenue. Crosses of honor were bestowed upon the direction of Mrs. Gustavus Werber, and were pinned on by Miss Virginia Herford, of the Mildred Lee Chapter, Children of the Confederacy.

Mr. Charles Bennett delivered the Jefferson Davis Memorial address and Miss Lillian Chenoweth sang several pleasing numbers, assisted by the Confederate choir.

The District of Columbia branch of the Confederate Union has arranged a moonlight sail down the Potomac, on evening of June 22. The steamer St. Johns, which has been chartered for the occasion, will leave the Potomac street wharf at 7 o'clock, returning at 11. There will be music and dancing on the boat throughout the trip.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Connelly, of Elmira, N. Y., who have been spending some time in Washington, entertained at dinner at the New Willard yesterday a company of twenty-six.

CALLING CARDS? OH, HORRORS!
Rule Official.
Uncle Sam will not pay for them.

Uncle Sam will not pay for calling cards purchased by government officials, even though the cards be used strictly in making official calls.

Such was the decision handed down yesterday by the Comptroller of the Treasury in the case of Maj. G. T. Langhorne, Fifteenth Cavalry, U. S. A., recently military attaché in Berlin, who some time ago sent in a bill for \$24.25 for calling cards which he used them only on official calls, but Uncle Sam said it didn't make any difference. Maj. Langhorne must foot the bill himself.

DIES FROM AUTO INJURIES.
Dr. James T. Walker, colored, succeeded at Freedmen's Hospital.

Dr. James T. Walker, colored physician, living at 60 U street northwest, died at Freedmen's Hospital yesterday from injuries received May 11, when his automobile collided with a street car at Georgia avenue and Emerson street northwest. Dr. Walker was riding with Dr. E. P. Beckley, also colored, of 327 U street northwest, and John Jones, their colored patient, when the collision occurred. It was stated at the time of the accident that the brakes of the street car, following behind the automobile, failed to hold it up, and the machine slid into the street and struck the car. A coroner's inquest in the case will be held this morning.

In the last year 41,629 books were published in Japan, while Germany, the most bookish of European nations, had only 31,381 volumes to her credit.

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